

**The Process of Transformation of the US Military,
the Transformation of NATO, Anti-Terrorism Policy,
National Security Strategy of the US, Policy on Weapons of Mass Destruction,
and the US-Spanish Defense Cooperation**



February 2003

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1. Annotated Web Sites



National Security Council

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/>

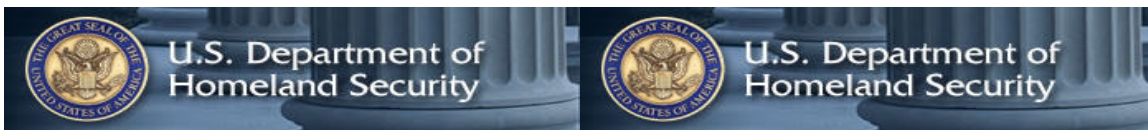
The National Security Council is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials. Since its inception under President Truman, the function of the Council has been to advise and assist the President on national security and foreign policies. The Council also serves as the President's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government agencies.

The National Security Council is chaired by the President. Its regular attendees (both statutory and non-statutory) are the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

White House “Policy in Focus” specific web pages:

National Security: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/response/index.html>

Homeland Security: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/>

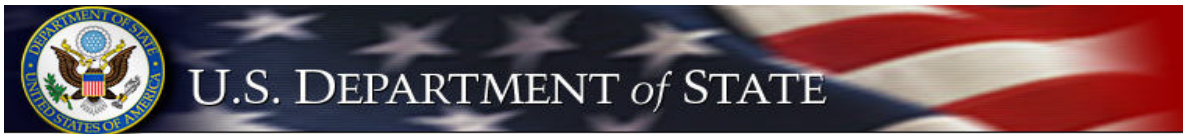


Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/index.jsp>

The creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the most significant transformation of the U.S. government since 1947, when Harry S. Truman merged the various branches of the U.S. Armed Forces into the Department of Defense to better coordinate the nation's defense against military threats. DHS represents a similar consolidation, both in style and substance. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks against America on September 11th, 2001, President George W. Bush decided 22 previously disparate domestic agencies needed to be coordinated into one department to protect the nation against threats to the homeland.

The new department's first priority is to protect the nation against further terrorist attacks. Component agencies will analyze threats and intelligence, guard our borders and airports, protect our critical infrastructure, and coordinate the response of our nation for future emergencies.



Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/>

As the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, the Department of State helps to shape a freer, more secure, and more prosperous world through formulating, representing, and implementing the President's foreign policy. The Secretary of State, the ranking member of the Cabinet and fourth in line of presidential succession, is the President's principal adviser on foreign policy and the person chiefly responsible for U.S. representation abroad.

Bureau of Arms Control

<http://www.state.gov/t/ac/>

The Bureau of Arms Control is responsible for developing policy in the areas of conventional, chemical/biological, and nuclear forces, for supporting arms control negotiations, for implementing existing agreements in these areas, and for advising the Secretary on related national security issues such as nuclear testing and missile defense.

Diplomacy and the Global Coalition Against Terrorism

<http://www.state.gov/coalition/>

The global war on terrorism is being fought by many means -- through diplomatic, military, financial, intelligence, investigative, and law enforcement actions -- at home and abroad. The Department of State has the lead role on the diplomatic front abroad to advance the cause of the coalition against terrorism. The Department also works closely with other agencies and organizations to shut down terrorist financial networks, provide humanitarian aid, and to investigate terrorist organizations and activities and bring terrorists to justice.

Counterterrorism Office

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/>

The Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Ambassador J. Cofer Black, heads the office and coordinates all U.S. Government efforts to improve counterterrorism cooperation with foreign governments. He also chairs the Interagency Working Group on Counterterrorism and the State Department's terrorism task forces to coordinate responses to major international terrorist incidents that are in progress. Another primary responsibility is to develop, coordinate, and implement American counterterrorism policy.

Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security

<http://www.state.gov/t/>

The Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, John R. Bolton, serves as Senior Adviser to the President and the Secretary of State for Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament. In this capacity, the Under Secretary attends and participates, at the direction of the President, in National Security Council (NSC) and

subordinate meetings pertaining to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament and has the right to communicate, through the Secretary of State, with the President and members of the NSC on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament concerns.

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/>

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provides policy direction in the areas of international security, military coordination and peace operations, and arms trade. Its responsibilities include regional security policy, security assistance, arms transfers (both government-to-government and commercial), confidence and security building measures, humanitarian demining programs, critical infrastructure protection, burdensharing, complex contingency operations and contingency planning.

Bureau of Nonproliferation

<http://www.state.gov/t/np/>

One of the highest foreign policy and national security priorities of the United States is preventing the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The Bureau of Nonproliferation gives a new emphasis to a broad range of efforts to curb proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons.



***Department of State, International Information Programs Office
specific web pages:***

Response to terrorism: <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/>

Arms control: <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/arms/>

Iraq update: <http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/iraq/>



U.S. Government Policy Issues

A web service provided by the Public Affairs Section, Embassy of the United States in Brussels. Its purpose is to provide timely and authoritative information on U.S. Government policy issues as well as on the ongoing debate of these issues in Congress, the academic world, think tank publications, and the media. There are specific dossiers on:

Information provided by the Information Resource Center
Embassy of the United States of America
Madrid, Spain

The United States and NATO

<http://www.uspolicy.be/Issues/Nato/nato.htm>

The United States and European Defense

<http://www.uspolicy.be/Issues/Europeandefense/EURdefense.htm>

Response to Terrorism

<http://www.uspolicy.be/Issues/Terrorism/terrorism.htm>



The Missile Defense Agency

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/bmdo/>

The Missile Defense Agency's mission is to develop, test and prepare for deployment a missile defense system. Using complementary interceptors, land-, sea-, air- and space-based sensors, and battle management command and control systems, the planned missile defense system will be able to engage all classes and ranges of ballistic missile threats. Our programmatic strategy is to develop, rigorously test, and continuously evaluate production, deployment and operational alternatives for the ballistic missile defense system. Missile defense systems being developed and tested by MDA are primarily based on hit-to-kill technology. It has been described as hitting a bullet with a bullet - a capability that has been successfully demonstrated in test after test.



Department of Defense

<http://www.defenselink.mil/>

The mission of the Department of Defense is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.

The Department of Defense is a Cabinet-level Organization. Reporting to it are the three military departments (Army, Navy and Air Force) and 15 defense agencies. The four armed services are subordinate to their military departments. The Marine Corps is a second armed service in the Department of the Navy. The military departments are responsible for recruiting, training and equipping their forces, but operational control of those forces is assigned to one of the unified combatant commands.



Joint Chiefs of Staff

<http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/>

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The collective body of the JCS is headed by the Chairman, who sets the agenda and presides over JCS meetings. Responsibilities as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff take precedence over duties as the Chiefs of Military Services. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President, Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council (NSC), however, all JCS members are by law military advisers, and they may respond to a request or voluntarily submit, through the Chairman, advice or opinions to the President, the Secretary of Defense, or NSC.



Defense Almanac

<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/>

This web site provides a variety of information and statistical material about the Department of Defense - its people, organization, equipment, and funding.



Department of Defense Homeland Security

<http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/homeland/>



Department of Defense News about the War on Terrorism

<http://www.defendamerica.mil/>

Information provided by the Information Resource Center
Embassy of the United States of America
Madrid, Spain



Defense Information Systems Agency

<http://www.disa.mil/>

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is a combat support agency responsible for planning, developing, fielding, operating, and supporting command, control, communications, and information systems that serve the needs of the President, Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, and the other Department of Defense (DOD) Components under all conditions of peace and war.



Defense Technical Information Center

<http://www.dtic.mil/>

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is the central facility for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technical information for the Department of Defense (DoD). Much of this information is made available by DTIC in the form of technical reports about completed research, and research summaries of ongoing research. As an element of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), DTIC supports the warfighter and serves as a vital link in the transfer of information among DoD personnel, DoD contractors and potential contractors and other U.S. Government agency personnel and their contractors.



Transforming the U.S. Military

<http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/transform/>

On January 2003, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff said transformation is an "ongoing process that we've been engaged in for many, many years, and we'll be engaged in (it) as long as we're trying to improve the way we can impact the battlespace (...). The bottom line is that it's about having a dramatically better joint team, one that's certainly adaptable and flexible and can master unexpected challenges in the very dynamic environment that we find ourselves in today. We can speculate that this environment will go on for some time to come."



United States Joint Forces Command

<http://www.jfcom.mil/>

Transformation is the process of changing form, nature or function. Within the United States military, transformation requires changing the form, or structure of our military forces; the nature of our military culture and doctrine supporting those forces; and streamlining our warfighting functions to more effectively meet the complexities of the new threats challenging our nation in the new millennium.

Preparing for this new future will require the U.S. military to think differently and develop the kinds of forces and capabilities that can adapt quickly to new challenges and unexpected circumstances.

Specific information on the transformation of the U.S. Military at:

<http://www.jfcom.mil/about/transform.html>



Federal Bureau of Investigation

<http://www.fbi.gov/>

The FBI is a field-oriented organization in which FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) in Washington, D.C., provides program direction and support services to 56 field offices, approximately 400 satellite offices known as resident agencies, four specialized field installations, and more than 40 foreign liaison posts. The foreign liaison offices, each of which is headed by a Legal Attache or Legal Liaison Officer, work abroad with American and local authorities on criminal matters within FBI jurisdiction.

The FBI has approximately 11,400 Special Agents and over 16,400 other employees who perform professional, administrative, technical, clerical, craft, trade, or maintenance operations. About 9,800 employees are assigned to FBIHQ; nearly 18,000 are assigned to field installations.



The Central Intelligence Agency

<http://www.cia.gov/>

The Central Intelligence Agency was created in 1947 with the signing of the National Security Act by President Truman. The National Security Act charged the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) with coordinating the nation's intelligence activities and correlating, evaluating and disseminating intelligence which affects national security.

CIA's mission is to support the President, the National Security Council, and all officials who make and execute the U.S. national security policy by:

- Providing accurate, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence on national security topics.
- Conducting counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security, as directed by the President.



Senate Committee on Armed Services

http://www.senate.gov/~armed_services/

COMMITTEE JURISDICTION: Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations; the common defense; the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally; maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone; military research and development; national security aspects of nuclear energy; naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska; pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents; selective service system; and strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense. Comprehensive study and review of matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States.



Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

<http://intelligence.senate.gov/>

Created pursuant to S.Res. 400, 94th Congress: to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government, and to submit to the Senate appropriate proposals for legislation and report to the Senate concerning such intelligence activities and programs. In carrying out this purpose, the Select Committee on Intelligence shall make every effort to assure that the appropriate departments and agencies of the United States provide informed and timely intelligence necessary for the executive and legislative branches to make sound decisions affecting the security and vital interests of the Nation. It is further the purpose of this resolution to provide vigilant legislative oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

National Defense University

<http://www.ndu.edu/>

The National Defense University educates military and civilian leaders, thinks in a joint, multinational and interagency context, teaches, conducts research and reaches out around the world. NDU is an institution centered on strategy thought in the complex national security environment, security strategy, and military strategy resource strategy. It provides complementary education in DoD's top level courses in joint operational matters, information resources and acquisition.



North Atlantic Treaty Organization

<http://www.nato.int/>

The fundamental role of NATO is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries. It is one of the foundations on which the stability and security of the Euro-Atlantic area depends and it serves as an essential forum for transatlantic consultations on matters affecting the vital security interests of all its members. Its first task is to deter and defend against any threat of aggression against any of them.

Information provided by the Information Resource Center
Embassy of the United States of America
Madrid, Spain

The US Mission to NATO

<http://www.nato.int/usa/index.html>

The US Mission works everyday with our 18 North American and European allies to ensure joint security through political and military cooperation. We also promote Euro-Atlantic stability with the NATO Partnership for Peace program, the Strategic Partnership with Ukraine and through a continuing security dialogue with Russia.

Prague Summit information

<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0211-prague/index.htm>

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2. Selected Biographies

Senator John Williams Warner

Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services



JOHN WILLIAM WARNER, Republican from Virginia, was first elected to the United States Senate on November 7, 1978. On November 5, 1996, he was reelected to serve his fourth six-year term.

A historical note: the Senate of the United States was established by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and convened for the first time in 1789. Since that eventful day in history, Virginia, as one of the first 13 states, has had a larger number of senators serving in comparison to other states later admitted. A total of 51 persons have served the Commonwealth in the U.S. Senate. Virginians, however, have re-elected only four of the 50 to represent them for as many as four consecutive terms — Senator Warner is grateful to be one!

Senator Warner has had the good fortune — the privilege — to have been a public servant in seven different positions, with cumulative service of over thirty five years. His first opportunity began during World War II when in January, 1945, at age 17, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. He served on active duty until the summer of 1946 and was honorably discharged as Petty Officer 3rd Class, electronic technician's mate.

He then attended Washington and Lee University, from which his father graduated in 1903. He was awarded a B.S. degree in basic engineering sciences in 1949. Warner then entered the University of Virginia Law School.

At the outbreak of the Korean War in the summer of 1950, Warner interrupted his studies and commenced a second tour of active military duty, beginning in October 1950, this time in the United States Marine Corps. A year later, October 1951, as a first lieutenant in communications, he volunteered for duty in Korea and served as a ground officer with the First Marine Air Wing. Following Korean active service he remained in the Marine Corps Reserve for 10 years and was promoted to rank of Captain. Upon his return from Korea, Senator Warner finished his law degree at the University of Virginia.

The Senator has always acknowledged his gratefulness for the opportunity to serve with, and work on behalf of, the men and women of the armed forces. He owes his college and law education to a grateful nation that provided G.I. Bill opportunities to millions of veterans during that period.

In 1953, he was appointed a law clerk to the late Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, an opportunity sought by many of his class as a challenging way to start their legal careers. In 1956, he was appointed an assistant U.S. attorney and served four years in the trial and appellate divisions. He entered private law practice in 1960.

Senator Warner's next public service began as the U.S. Senate confirmed his presidential appointment to be Under Secretary of Navy in February 1969. During a critical, intense period of the war in Vietnam, he served in the Department of Defense for over 5 years, completing his service as the Secretary of Navy in 1974.

During that period he also had special assignments in the field of diplomacy. Two being the representative for the Secretary of Defense to the Law of the Sea Talks in Geneva (1969-73), and subsequently; later he was principal negotiator and signatory for the United States of the "Incidents at Sea Executive Agreement" between the United States and the former Soviet Union (1970-72). This Executive Agreement is still in effect today and has been used as a model for similar agreements between other nations covering the operational directives for naval ships and aircraft in international sea lanes throughout the world.

Following his work in the Navy Department, Senator Warner was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to a position representing the Executive Branch in a wide range of bicentennial programs and activities in the 50 states during 1974-76.

Senator Warner's public service continued with his election in 1978 to the U.S. Senate. In 1998, he was selected as Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee, a post he held for 2 ½ years. He is now the top ranking minority member of the committee. He is also the second most senior Republican member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, a member (former Chairman) of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and a member of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

For eight years, 1987-1995, Senator Warner served on the Senate Intelligence Committee. The last two years, from 1993 to 1995, he was Vice Chairman of the Committee.

He was a trustee, from 1967 to 1972, of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Mount St. Albans in Washington, D.C., and from 1968 to 1979 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University. Senator Warner is a member of the Virginia chapter of Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion.

Senator Warner was born February 18, 1927. He is the grandson of John W. and Mary Tinsley Warner of Amherst County, Virginia, and the son of the late Martha Budd Warner and the late Dr. John W. Warner, a physician and surgeon. Senator Warner lives in Alexandria, Virginia and has three grown children and two grandchildren.

Source: http://www.senate.gov/~warner/about/aboutthesenator.htm

Senator Carl Levin

Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Armed Services



Senator Levin also serves as the chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Governmental Affairs Committee. In that capacity he won passage in October 2001 of comprehensive anti-money laundering legislation aimed at preventing criminals and international terrorists from using the American banking system to finance their activities. Levin is also a member of the Small Business Committee and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

LEADERSHIP

Levin is perhaps best known for his efforts to make our government both more effective and more ethical. He authored the Competition in Contracting Act, which has led to significant reductions in federal procurement costs. His Whistleblower Protection Act protects federal employees who expose wasteful practices. Levin also helped author the Taxpayers Bill of Rights, which protects individuals and small businesses from IRS harassment.

He has never accepted honoraria from special interests, and in 1995 he persuaded the Senate to adopt a strong ban on gifts and paid trips. That same year, he won passage of strict disclosure requirements for lobbyists, the first major overhaul of those laws in 50 years. In December 2001, the Council on Government Ethics Laws recognized Senator Levin's leadership in this area by awarding him its highest honor. That same month, Taxpayers for Common Sense bestowed its annual "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" award to Senator Levin and his colleague Senator John McCain for their bipartisan effort to close unnecessary military bases.

Carl Levin believes we must expand educational opportunities for all Americans if our nation is to remain strong and productive. He has fought for increased funding for the Head Start preschool program, Title I for educationally disadvantaged students, and Pell Grants and loans for college and vocational school students.

Senator Levin has been a strong advocate for the effective use of technology in K-12 schools and helped create the Consortium for Outstanding Achievement in Teaching with Technology, a groundbreaking Michigan partnership helping teachers master technology skills. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of School to Work programs, which have created a public-private partnership to prepare students for the demands of the modern workplace. He has won critical federal support for the

Focus:HOPE Center for Advanced Technology, a world-class manufacturing training facility in Detroit.

Carl Levin has worked to strengthen Michigan's industrial economy and to protect the environmental treasures of "the Great Lakes State." As a co-chair of the Senate Auto Caucus and the Senate Auto Parts Task Force, Levin has been one of the most insistent voices in Washington calling for tough action to open the world's markets to American goods. In his role as co-chair of the Senate Great Lakes Task Force, Levin is fighting to protect this irreplaceable natural resource for Michigan and the country. Through Levin's efforts the Great Lakes Initiative is creating new standards of environmental protection of Great Lakes waters.

SERVICE

Carl Levin was born in 1934 in Detroit, where he graduated from Central High School. In 1956, he graduated with honors from Swarthmore College and from Harvard University Law School in 1959. He practiced and taught law in Michigan until 1964 when he was appointed an assistant attorney general of Michigan and the first general counsel for the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. He won election to the Detroit City Council in 1969, becoming president in 1973 by winning the most votes citywide. In 1978, he won an upset victory over the number two Republican in the U.S. Senate. He was reelected in 1984, 1990, 1996 and 2002.

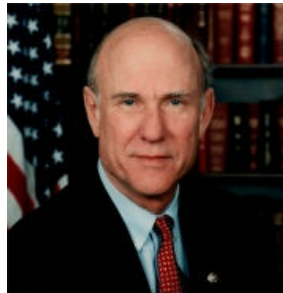
FAMILY

Carl Levin married Barbara Halpern in 1961. They have three daughters: Kate, Laura and Erica, and three grandchildren. His brother Sander has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1983. Carl Levin married Barbara Halpern in 1961. They have three daughters: Kate, Laura and Erica, and three grandchildren. His brother Sander has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1983.

Source: <http://levin.senate.gov/levbio.htm>

Senator Pat Roberts

Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence



A fourth generation Kansan, Senator Pat Roberts of Dodge City won election to the U.S. Senate in 1996 following retirement of Senator Nancy Kassebaum (Baker). He served eight terms in the House of Representatives from Kansas' First District. As Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Senator Roberts led the 104th Congress to reform outdated federal farm policies. In the House, he also led successful congressional reforms of the House Bank and Post Office.

Senator Roberts is an advocate of strong health and education systems, free trade, increased investment in science and technology, focused foreign policy and a strong military — all of which keep Kansas competitive in today's rapidly evolving global marketplace. His legislative record underscores concern for Kansas communities, businesses and families. He is committed to preserving and protecting Social Security and Medicare and to ensuring Kansans have access to quality health care services at reasonable cost.

Senator Roberts is a member of the following committees: Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Armed Services; Select Ethics Committee. He is Chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

In addition to writing a sweeping reform of the federal crop insurance program last year, Senator Roberts led efforts to help America's agriculture producers and businesses gain leverage in world trade negotiations. He advocates a more cohesive and aggressive U.S. trade policy, calling for reform of unilateral sanctions and passage of "fast track" trade authority. Senator Roberts speaks out often on the need for free and fair trade policies.

Senator Roberts works to keep U.S. foreign policy focused on vital national interests. As the Ranking Member of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, he plays a key role in ensuring that the United States is prepared to counter post-Cold War and terrorist threats to national security.

Senator Roberts fights to allow Americans to keep more of the dollars they earn. He has received numerous tax-cutting awards that include the Watchdog of the Treasury, Guardian of Small Business, Sound Dollar, Taxpayers' Friend and Taxpayer Hero

Senator Roberts works to increase Kansas' investment in math, science and technology, urging schools and universities to remain highly competitive.. Calling this focus "an investment in our future," Senator Roberts in 1996 established his blue-ribbon Advisory Committee on Science, Technology and the Future to advise him on Kansas' technology needs. He speaks often on the needs of higher education and research.

Born in Topeka April 20, 1936, Senator Roberts is the son of the late Wes Roberts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee under President Dwight Eisenhower. His great-grandfather, J.W. Roberts, founded the Oskaloosa Independent, the state's second oldest newspaper. Following graduation from Kansas State University in 1958, Senator Roberts served in the U.S. Marine Corps for four years, then worked as a reporter and editor for several Arizona newspapers. He joined the staff of Kansas Senator Frank Carlson in 1967. In 1969, Senator Roberts became Administrative Assistant to Kansas First District Congressman Keith Sebelius. Senator Roberts was elected to Congress in 1980, succeeding Sebelius upon his retirement. Senator Roberts and his wife Franki have three children: David, Ashleigh, and Anne-Wesley.

Source: <http://roberts.senate.gov/biography.htm>

Senator John D. Rockefeller IV

Vice Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence



Senator Jay Rockefeller has proudly served the people of West Virginia for almost 40 years. In 1964, Rockefeller first came to West Virginia as a 27-year-old VISTA volunteer serving in the small mining community of Emmons. West Virginia has been his home ever since. Working with the residents of Emmons to improve the community through projects such as building a community center and library, constructing a park, and lobbying the county school board to put a bus stop in Emmons, changed Jay Rockefeller's life forever.

Many of the lessons that Rockefeller learned in Emmons have shaped his public service career. Rockefeller has devoted his life in government - first as Governor for eight years and Senator for the past 18 - to securing the best jobs and opportunities for West Virginia workers and their children. He served as Governor during some of the state's darkest years, when manufacturing plants and coal mines were closing as the national recession of the early 1980s hit West Virginia particularly hard. Those experiences taught Rockefeller the need to strengthen existing industries, to diversify the state's economy, and to look beyond its borders for investment opportunities. By working aggressively, taking a long-term view and emphasizing the loyalty and work ethic of our state's workers, Rockefeller has attracted national and international companies to the Mountain State.

As a champion for economic development, Rockefeller worked for 15 years to attract Toyota Motor Manufacturing to West Virginia. His patience and determination with Toyota paid off in 1996, when the company announced its plans to build its newest engine plant in Buffalo, Putnam County. Toyota initially invested \$400 million in the factory, and employed 300 people, however, in 1998, and again in 2001, Toyota expanded, bringing the total investment to \$1 billion and creating 1,000 jobs.

As part of his economic strategy, Rockefeller in 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001 led Project Harvest trade missions, introducing West Virginia businesses to Japan and Taiwan, opening markets for West Virginia products. He continues to play an instrumental role in attracting investment in and jobs for West Virginia. In addition to Toyota, Rockefeller successfully brought international companies Wheeling-Nisshin Steel to the northern panhandle, NGK Sparkplugs to Pocatalico, Sino Swearingen Aircraft to Martinsburg, Tiger Aircraft to the eastern panhandle, KS of West Virginia to Jackson County, and Okuno to Wayne County. All together, these companies will have brought more than 2200 jobs to West Virginia.

Rockefeller has applied the same dogged determination to his passion to improve health care. This includes advocating comprehensive health care reform, fighting to reduce the number of uninsured kids and working families, protecting seniors and veterans' health care, and fighting for the promised health benefits of retired coal miners. In 1992, he won an historic fight to protect health care benefits for retired coal miners, calling the victory the proudest moment of his career. He has continued his commitment to coal miners' health by working to pass law in 1996 that prohibits companies from denying insurance coverage based on pre-existing conditions, and in 2001 by securing a three-year deal to prevent cuts in miners' health benefits.

Rockefeller is nationally known as one of the strongest advocates for health care reform. In the late 1980s, when he served as Chairman of the Pepper Commission (the Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care) he authored historic legislation reforming the way physicians are paid under Medicare. The next year, Congress approved his legislation expanding Medicaid to cover home and community health care services and protecting senior citizens from excessive charges. In 1997, he co-authored legislation creating the Children's Health Insurance Program which has provided health care coverage to 22,000 children in working families in West Virginia, and over 5 million children nationally.

And, finally, Rockefeller is known for championing initiatives to strengthen families and children. In 1996, Rockefeller joined with Senator Olympia Snowe (R-ME) to sponsor the Snowe-Rockefeller Amendment to the Telecommunications Act of 1996, helping every school and library in America to connect to the Internet. This bill, known as the E-rate, reduces the gap between the education-technology "haves" and the "have-nots," giving students in poor or rural areas access to educational opportunities.

Additionally, his work as Chairman of the National Commission on Children resulted in bipartisan support for a comprehensive children's agenda; it has become the benchmark by which children's education, welfare and health care legislation are measured. Three of the Commission's centerpiece recommendations have since been enacted into law: expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit for working, low-income families; increasing the minimum wage; and creating the child tax credit for working families.

In the United States Senate, Senator Rockefeller is the Vice-chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He also serves as Ranking Member of the Health Care subcommittee on Finance, and as Ranking Member of the Aviation Subcommittee on Commerce, Science and Trade Committee. Rockefeller also serves on the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Rockefeller was born on June 18, 1937. He graduated from Harvard University in 1961 with a B.A. in Far Eastern Languages and History, after having spent three years studying Japanese at International Christian University in Tokyo.

After college, Rockefeller worked for the Peace Corps in Washington, DC where he served as the operations director for their largest overseas program in the Philippines. He continued his public service in 1964-65 as a VISTA volunteer. He was then elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates

in 1966, and to the office of West Virginia Secretary of State in 1968. Following his term as Secretary of State, he served as President of West Virginia Wesleyan College from 1973 to 1976.

The people of West Virginia then elected him to be Governor in 1976 and re-elected him in 1980. In 1984, he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1990, 1996 and 2002.

Since 1967, Rockefeller has been married to Sharon Percy with whom he has four children: John, Valerie, Charles, and Justin. He is also the proud grandfather of Laura Chandler Rockefeller and Sophia Percy Rockefeller, daughters to his son John. The Rockefellers reside in Charleston, West Virginia.

Source: <http://rockefeller.senate.gov/about/biography.htm>

General Richard B. Myers

Chairman of The Joint Chiefs of Staff



General Richard B. Myers became the fifteenth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1, 2001. In this capacity, he serves as the principal military advisor to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. Prior to becoming Chairman, he served as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for 19 months.

General Myers was born in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a 1965 graduate of Kansas State University, and holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Auburn University. The General has attended the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; and the Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

General Myers entered the Air Force in 1965 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. His career includes operational command and leadership positions in a variety of Air Force and Joint assignments. General Myers is a command pilot with more than 4,100 flying hours in the T-33, C-37, C-21, F-4, F-15 and F-16, including 600 combat hours in the F-4.

As the Vice Chairman from March 2000 to September 2001, General Myers served as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee and the Nuclear Weapons Council. In addition, he acted for the Chairman in all aspects of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System including participation in the Defense Resources Board.

From August 1998 to February 2000, General Myers was Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Space Command; Commander, Air Force Space Command; and Department of Defense manager, space transportation system contingency support at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado. As commander, General Myers was responsible for defending America through space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations. Prior to assuming that position, he was Commander, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, from July 1997 to July 1998. From July 1996 to July 1997 he served as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pentagon; and from November 1993 to June 1996 General Myers was Commander of U.S. Forces Japan and 5th Air Force at Yokota Air Base, Japan.

General Myers and his wife have three children, two daughters and a son.
Current as of October 2001

Source: <http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/core/chairman.html>

General Peter Pace

Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



General Peter Pace is the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Nation's second highest ranking military officer. General Pace is the sixth officer to hold the position and the first Marine.

As the Vice Chairman, General Pace serves as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee and the Nuclear Weapons Council. In addition, he acts for the Chairman in all aspects of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System to include participating in meetings of the Defense Resources Board.

General Pace was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and raised in Teaneck, New Jersey. He received his commission in June 1967, following graduation from the United States Naval Academy. He also holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from George Washington University and attended Harvard University for the Senior Executives in National and International Security program.

Upon completion of The Basic School, Quantico, Va., in 1968, he was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division in the Republic of Vietnam, serving first as a Rifle Platoon Leader and subsequently as Assistant Operations Officer.

Returning from overseas in March 1969, he reported to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. During this tour, he served as Head, Infantry Writer Unit, Marine Corps Institute; Platoon Leader, Guard Company; Security Detachment Commander, Camp David; White House Social Aide; and Platoon Leader, Special Ceremonial Platoon. He was promoted to Captain in April 1971. In September 1971, General Pace attended the Infantry Officers' Advanced Course at Fort Benning, Ga. Returning overseas in October 1972, he was assigned to the Security Element, Marine Aircraft Group 15, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Nam Phong, Thailand, where he served as Operations Officer and then Executive Officer.

In October 1973, he was assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., for duty as the Assistant Majors' Monitor. During October 1976, he reported to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Ca., where he served as Operations Officer, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines; Executive Officer, 3d Battalion, 5th Marines; and Division Staff Secretary. He was promoted to Major in November 1977. In August 1979, he reported to the Marine Corps Command and Staff College as a student.

Upon completion of school in June 1980, he was assigned duty as Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N. Y. While in this assignment, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in October 1982. Reassigned to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, General Pace served from June 1983 until June 1985 as Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines. In June 1985, he was selected to attend the National War College in Washington, D. C.

After graduation the following June, he was assigned to the Combined/Joint Staff in Seoul, Korea. He served as Chief, Ground Forces Branch until April 1987, when he became Executive Officer to the Assistant Chief of Staff, C/J/G3, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army.

General Pace returned to Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C. in August 1988 for duty as Commanding Officer. He was promoted to Colonel in October 1988. In August 1991, he was assigned duty as Chief of Staff, 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune. During February 1992, he was assigned duty as Assistant Division Commander. He was advanced to Brigadier General on April 6, 1992, and was assigned duty as the President, Marine Corps University/Commanding General, Marine Corps Schools, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Va., on July 13, 1992. While serving in this capacity, he also served as Deputy Commander, Marine Forces, Somalia, from December 1992 - February 1993, and as the Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force - Somalia from October 1993 - March 1994. General Pace was advanced to Major General on June 21, 1994, and was assigned as the Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff, U. S. Forces, Japan. He was promoted to Lieutenant General and assigned as the Director for Operations (J-3), Joint Staff, Washington, D. C., on August 5, 1996.

General Pace served as the Commander, U. S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic/Europe/South from 23 November 1997 to 8 September 2000. He was promoted to General and assumed duties as the Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command on 8 September 2000 until 30 September 2001.

General Pace's personal decorations include: Defense Distinguished Service Medal, first oak leaf cluster; Defense Superior Service Medal; the Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal with Combat V; the Defense Meritorious Service Medal; Meritorious Service Medal with gold star; Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V"; Navy Achievement Medal with gold star; and the Combat Action Ribbon.

General Pace is married and has a son and a daughter.

Source: <http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/core/vcjc.html>

3. Further Information Available in the Attached CD ROM

3. Further information available in the attached CD ROM

Infopack

Voluntary Visit to the United States: The Process of Transformation of the US Military, the Transformation of NATO, Anti-Terrorism Policy, National Security Strategy of the US, Policy on Weapons of Mass Destruction, and the US-Spanish Defense Cooperation
CD ROM FILE: **Infopack.pdf**

White House

National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction,
December 2002
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/12/WMDStrategy.pdf>
CD ROM FILE: **WMDNat Strategy, Dec 2002.pdf**

The National Security Strategy of the United States of America,
September 2002
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.pdf>
CD ROM FILE: **National Security Strategy, Sep 2002.pdf**

National Strategy for Homeland Security,
July 2002
http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/nat_strat_hls.pdf
CD ROM FILE: **Nat Strategy Homeland Sec, Jul 2002.pdf**

State of the Union Address,
January 28, 2003
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/stateoftheunion/>
CD ROM FILE: **State of the Union Address, Jan 28, 2003.doc**

Discurso sobre el Estado de la Nación,
28 de enero de 2003
Versión en castellano: <http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/>
CD ROM FILE: **Discurso sobre el Estado de la Nación.doc**

Homeland Security Act of 2002

Homeland Security Act of 2002
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/bill/hs1-bill.pdf>
CD ROM FILE: **Homeland Security Act of 2002.pdf**

Analysis for the Homeland Security Act of 2002
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/analysis/hs1-bill-analysis.pdf>
CD ROM FILE: **Homeland Security Act of 2002 analysis.pdf**

State Department

Strengthening Intelligence to Better Protect America. Fact Sheet

January 28, 2003

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/2003/17007pf.htm>

CD ROM FILE: **Strengthening intelligence to better protect America, Jan 28, 03.doc**

U.S. National Security Strategy. A new Era

Electronic Journal of the Department of State, U.S. Policy Agenda, Volume 7, Number 4
December 2002

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1202/ijpe/ijpe1202.pdf>

CD ROM FILE: **Gjournal US foreign policy agenda, Dec 2002.pdf**

La Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional de Estados Unidos de América

Septiembre 2002

Versión en castellano <http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/02093001.htm>

CD ROM FILE: **Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional de Estados Unidos sep02.doc**

NATO in the 21st Century. The Road Ahead

Electronic Journal of the Department of State, U.S. Policy Agenda, Volume 7, Number 1
March 2002

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0302/ijpe/ijpe0302.pdf>

CD ROM FILE: **Journal NATO enlargement.pdf**

NATO

NATO after Prague: New Members, New Capabilities, New Relations

December 2002

http://www.nato.int/docu/0211prague/after_prague.pdf

CD ROM FILE: **NATO after_prague.pdf**

NATO Enlargement, CRS Report for Congress

Updated November 4, 2002

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/15235.pdf>

CD ROM FILE: **CRS rpt on NATO Enlargement, Nov 02, 15235.pdf**

Department of Defense

Jim Garamone: "The president's fiscal 2004 defense budget request would fund the ongoing war on terrorism while continuing the transformation of the armed forces to meet the threats of the future." American Forces Press Service, Washington, Feb. 3, 2003

CD ROM FILE: **2004 defense budget, war on terrorism, transformation armed forces.doc**

Selected US – Spain Defense Agreements

Mutual defense assistance agreement with tax relief annex and interpretative note in regard to tax relief annex. Signed at Madrid September 26, 1953; entered into force September 26, 1953. 4 UST 1876; TIAS 2849; 207 UNTS 61.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 2849.pdf**

Agreement confirming the bilateral arrangements for a facilities assistance program pursuant to the mutual defense assistance agreement of September 26, 1953. Exchange of notes at Madrid April 9 and May I I and 19, 1954; entered into force May 19, 1954.

5 UST 2377; TIAS 3098; 235 UNTS 87.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3098.pdf**

Supplementary agreements:

May 25, 1955 (6 UST 1155; TIAS 3257; 251 UNTS 416).

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3257.pdf**

September 17, 1956 (7 UST 2777; TIAS 3658; 278 UNTS 283).

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3658.pdf**

Agreement relating to offshore procurement in Spain, with memorandum of understanding and standard contract attached. Exchange of notes at San Sebastian July 30, 1954; entered into force July 30, 1954.

5 UST 2328; TIAS 3094; 235 UNTS 45.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3094.pdf**

Amendments:

October 26, 1954 (5 UST 2357; TIAS 3094; 235 UNTS 66).

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3094.pdf**

October 29 and November 11, 1958 (10 UST 344; TIAS 4196; 341 UNTS 400).

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 4196.pdf**

Agreement relating to the disposition of military equipment and materials furnished by the United States under the mutual defense assistance agreement. Exchange of notes at Madrid November 27, 1956; entered into force November 27, 1956.

7 UST 3392; TIAS 3710; 265 UNTS 374.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 3710.pdf**

Agreement concerning the grant of defense articles and services under the military assistance program. Exchange of notes at Madrid August 30, 1979; entered into force August 30, 1979. 30 UST 7238; TIAS 9581; 1182 UNTS 161.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 9581.pdf**

Cover agreement on the territorial command net, with annexes. Signed at Madrid July 24, 1980; entered into force July 24, 1980.

35 UST 3745; TIAS 10880; 1577 UNTS 297.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 10880.pdf**

Agreement concerning the grant of defense articles and services under the military assistance program. Exchange of notes at Madrid August 28 and 29, 1981; entered into force August 29, 1981.

33 UST 3752; TIAS 10257; 1541 UNTS 121.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 10257.pdf**

Agreement on friendship, defense and cooperation, with complementary agreements,¹ and exchanges of notes. Signed at Madrid July 2, 1982; entered into force May 14, 1983.

TIAS 10589.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 10589.pdf**

Memorandum of understanding pertaining to installation of satellite ground terminal at Rota, Spain. Signed at Rota November 3, 1982; entered into force November 3, 1982.

TIAS 10566; 1871 UNTS 381.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 10566.pdf**

General security of military information agreement, with protocol on security procedures for industrial operations with appendices. Signed at Washington March 12, 1984; entered into force March 12, 1984.

35 UST 4639; TIAS 10962.

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS 10962.pdf**

Acquisition and crossservicing agreement. Signed at Madrid and Patch Barracks (Germany) May 6 and 19, 1999; entered into force May 19, 1999.

TIAS

CD ROM FILE: **Defense TIAS may 19, 1999.pdf**



The Information Resource Center

Embassy of the United States of America

<http://www.embusa.es/irc>

January 2003